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**Your reference: PA 471 - MRS M MAHONEY
Application number: GB 0016785.8**

15 June 2001

With Compliments

Mandy Screen
Formalities Examiner

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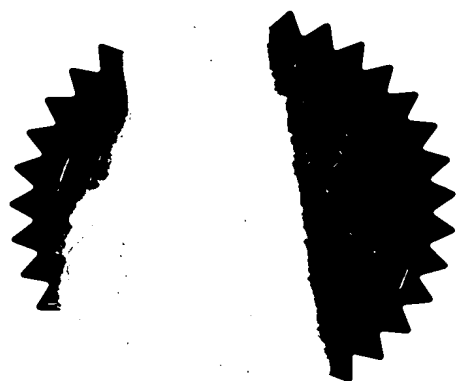
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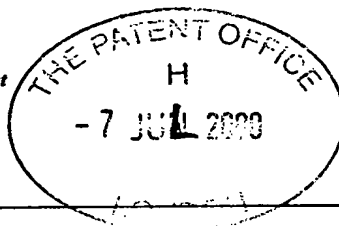


Signed 

Dated 15 June 2001

Request for grant of a patent

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The Patent Office

Cardiff Road
Newport
Gwent NP9 1RH

1. Your reference

PA471

2. Patent application number

(The Patent Office will fill in this part)

0016785.8

07 JUL 2000

3. Full name, address and postcode of the or of each applicant (underline all surnames)

CELTECH MICROSCIENCE LIMITED
216 BATH ROAD
SLOUGH
SL1 4BN

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

7907579001

If the applicant is a corporate body, give the country/state of its incorporation

UK

4. Title of the invention

CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

5. Name of your agent (if you have one)

"Address for service" in the United Kingdom to which all correspondence should be sent (including the postcode)

CELTECH MICROSCIENCE LIMITED
PATENTS DEPARTMENT
216 BATH ROAD
SLOUGH
SL1 4BN

Patents ADP number (if you know it)

7907579002

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Country

Priority application number
(if you know it)

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

7. If this application is divided or otherwise derived from an earlier UK application, give the number and the filing date of the earlier application

Number of earlier application

Date of filing
(day / month / year)

8. Is a statement of inventorship and of right to grant of a patent required in support of this request? (Answer 'Yes' if:

- a) any applicant named in part 3 is not an inventor, or
 - b) there is an inventor who is not named as an applicant, or
 - c) any named applicant is a corporate body.
- See note (d))

YES

Patents Form 1/77

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Request for preliminary examination and search (Patents Form 9/77)	0
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11.

I/We request the grant of a patent on the basis of this application.
FOR AND ON BEHALF OF CENTECIA CHIROSCIENCE

Signature

Date

[Signature]

07/07/00

12. Name and daytime telephone number of person to contact in the United Kingdom

D S THORN 01753 834655

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CHEMICAL COMPOUNDS

5 This invention relates to a series of bicyclic heteroaromatic derivatives, to compositions containing them, to processes for their preparation, and to their use in medicine.

10 Over the last few years it has become increasingly clear that the physical interaction of inflammatory leukocytes with each other and other cells of the body plays an important role in regulating immune and inflammatory responses [Springer, T. A., *Nature*, 346, 425, (1990); Springer, T. A., *Cell*, 76, 301, (1994)]. Specific cell surface molecules collectively referred to as cell adhesion molecules mediate many of these interactions.

15 The adhesion molecules have been sub-divided into different groups on the basis of their structure. One family of adhesion molecules which is believed to play a particularly important role in regulating immune and inflammatory responses is the integrin family. This family of cell surface glycoproteins has a typical non-covalently linked heterodimer structure. At
20 least 16 different integrin alpha chains and 8 different integrin beta chains have been identified [Newman, P. *et al*, *Molecular Medicine Today*, 304, (1996)]. The members of the family are typically named according to their heterodimer composition although trivial nomenclature is widespread in the field. Thus the integrin $\alpha 4\beta 1$ consists of the integrin alpha 4 chain
25 associated with the integrin beta 1 chain, but is also widely referred to as Very Late Antigen 4 or VLA-4. Not all of the potential pairings of integrin alpha and beta chains have yet been observed in nature and the integrin family has been subdivided into a number of subgroups based on the pairings that have been recognised to date [Sonnenberg, A., *Current*
30 *Topics in Microbiology and Immunology*, 184, 7, (1993)].

The importance of integrin function in normal physiological responses is highlighted by two human deficiency diseases in which integrin function is defective. Thus in the disease termed Leukocyte Adhesion Deficiency
35 (LAD) there is a defect in one of the families of integrins expressed on leukocytes [Marlin, S. D. *et al*, *J. Exp. Med.* 164, 855, (1986)]. Patients

suffering from this disease have a reduced ability to recruit leukocytes to inflammatory sites and suffer recurrent infections, which in extreme cases may be fatal. In the case of patients suffering from the disease termed Glanzman's thrombasthenia (a defect in a member of the beta 3 integrin family) there is a defect in blood clotting (Hodivala-Dilke, K. M., J. Clin. Invest. 103, 229, (1999)).

The potential to modify integrin function in such a way as to beneficially modulate cell adhesion has been extensively investigated in animal models using specific antibodies and peptides that block various functions of these molecules [e.g. Issekutz, T. B., J. Immunol. 149, 3394, (1992); Li, Z. *et al*, Am. J. Physiol. 263, L723, (1992); Mitjans, F. *et al*, J. Cell Sci. 108, 2825, (1995); Brooks, P. C. *et al*, J. Clin. Invest. 96, 1815, (1995); Binns, R. M. *et al*, J. Immunol. 157, 4094, (1996); Hammes, H.-P. *et al*, Nature Medicine 2, 529, (1996); Srivata, S. *et al*, Cardiovascular Res. 36, 408 (1997)]. A number of monoclonal antibodies which block integrin function are currently being investigated for their therapeutic potential in human disease, and one, ReoPro, a chimeric antibody against the platelet integrin $\alpha\text{IIb}\beta 3$ is in use as a potent anti-thrombotic agent for use in patients with cardiovascular complications following coronary angioplasty.

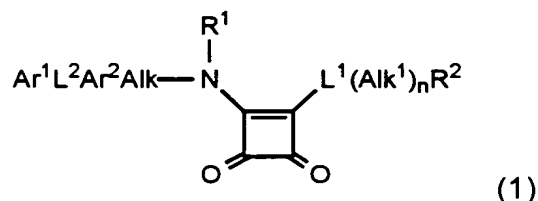
Integrins recognize both cell surface and extracellular matrix ligands, and ligand specificity is determined by the particular alpha-beta subunit combination of the molecule [Newman, P., *ibid*]. One particular integrin subgroup of interest involves the $\alpha 4$ chain which can pair with two different beta chains $\beta 1$ and $\beta 7$ [Sonnenberg, A., *ibid*]. The $\alpha 4\beta 1$ pairing occurs on many circulating leukocytes (for example lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils and basophils) although it is absent or only present at low levels on circulating neutrophils. $\alpha 4\beta 1$ binds to an adhesion molecule (Vascular Cell Adhesion Molecule-1 also known as VCAM-1) frequently up-regulated on endothelial cells at sites of inflammation [Osborne, L., Cell, 62, 3, (1990)]. The molecule has also been shown to bind to at least three sites in the matrix molecule fibronectin [Humphries, M. J. *et al*, Ciba Foundation Symposium, 189, 177, (1995)]. Based on data obtained with monoclonal antibodies in animal models it is believed that the interaction between $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and ligands on other cells and the extracellular matrix plays

an important role in leukocyte migration and activation [Yednock, T. A. *et al*, *Nature*, 356, 63, (1992); Podolsky, D. K. *et al*, *J. Clin. Invest.* 92, 372, (1993); Abraham, W. M. *et al*, *J. Clin. Invest.* 93, 776, (1994)].

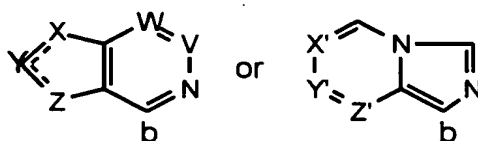
- 5 The integrin generated by the pairing of $\alpha 4$ and $\beta 7$ has been termed LPAM-1 [Holzmann, B. and Weissman, I. L., *EMBO J.* 8, 1735, (1989)]. The $\alpha 4\beta 7$ pairing is expressed on certain sub-populations of T and B lymphocytes and on eosinophils [Erle, D. J. *et al*, *J. Immunol.* 153, 517 (1994)]. Like $\alpha 4\beta 1$, $\alpha 4\beta 7$ binds to VCAM-1 and fibronectin. In addition,
10 $\alpha 4\beta 7$ binds to an adhesion molecule believed to be involved in the homing of leukocytes to mucosal tissue termed MAdCAM-1 [Berlin, C. *et al*, *Cell*, 74, 185, (1993)]. The interaction between $\alpha 4\beta 7$ and MAdCAM-1 may also be important sites of inflammation outside of mucosal tissue [Yang, X.-D. *et al*, *PNAS*, 91, 12604, (1994)].
15
Regions of the peptide sequence recognized by $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and $\alpha 4\beta 7$ when they bind to their ligands have been identified. $\alpha 4\beta 1$ seems to recognise LDV, IDA or REDV peptide sequences in fibronectin and a QIDSP sequence in VCAM-1 [Humphries, M. J. *et al*, *ibid*] whilst $\alpha 4\beta 7$ recognises
20 a LDT sequence in MAdCAM-1 [Birskin, M. J. *et al*, *J. Immunol.* 156, 719, (1996)]. There have been several reports of inhibitors of these interactions being designed from modifications of these short peptide sequences [Cardarelli, P. M. *et al*, *J. Biol. Chem.*, 269, 18668, (1994); Shorff, H. N. *et al*, *Biorganic Med. Chem. Lett.*, 6, 2495, (1996); Vanderslice, P. *et al*, *J.*
25 *Immunol.*, 158, 1710, (1997)]. It has also been reported that a short peptide sequence derived from the $\alpha 4\beta 1$ binding site in fibronectin can inhibit a contact hypersensitivity reaction in a trinitrochlorobenzene sensitised mouse [Ferguson, T. A., *et al*, *PNAS*, 88, 8072, (1991)].
30
Since the alpha 4 subgroup of integrins are predominantly expressed on leukocytes their inhibition can be expected to be beneficial in a number of immune or inflammatory disease states. However, because of the ubiquitous distribution and wide range of functions performed by other members of the integrin family it is important to be able to identify selective
35 inhibitors of the alpha 4 subgroup.

We have now found a group of bicyclic heteroaromatic compounds which are potent and selective inhibitors of $\alpha 4$ -integrins. Members of the group are able to inhibit $\alpha 4$ integrins such as $\alpha 4\beta 1$ and $\alpha 4\beta 7$ at concentrations at which they generally have no or minimal inhibitory action on α integrins of other subgroups. The compounds are thus of use in medicine, for example in the prophylaxis and treatment of immune or inflammatory disorders as described hereinafter.

Thus according to one aspect of the invention we provide a compound of formula (1):

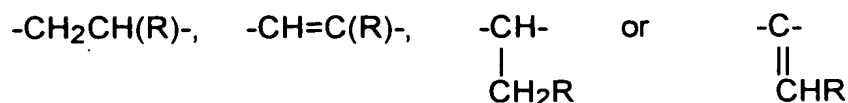


wherein
 Ar^1 is a n optionally substituted group



in which V and W is each independently selected from a nitrogen atom or a CH group, provided that V and W are not both nitrogen atoms, X, Y and Z is each independently selected from a nitrogen, oxygen or sulphur atom or a CH group, X', Y' and Z' is each independently selected from a nitrogen atom or a CH group provided that when X' and Z' are nitrogen atoms Y' is a CH group, the broken line (---) represents saturation or unsaturation and the carbon atom identified by the letter b represents the point of attachment to the group L^2Ar^2 in compounds of formula (1);
 L^2 is a covalent bond or a linker atom or group;
 Ar^2 is an optionally substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic chain;

Alk is a chain



5

in which R is a carboxylic acid ($-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$) or a derivative or biostere thereof;

R^1 is a hydrogen atom or a C_{1-6} alkyl group;

L^1 is a covalent bond or a linker atom or group;

Alk^1 is an optionally substituted aliphatic chain;

10

n is zero or the integer 1;

R^2 is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted heteroaliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, heteropolycycloaliphatic, aromatic or heteroaromatic group;

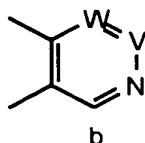
and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

15

It will be appreciated that compounds of formula (1) may have one or more chiral centres, and exist as enantiomers or diastereomers. The invention is to be understood to extend to all such enantiomers, diastereomers and mixtures thereof, including racemates. Formula (1) and the formulae hereinafter are intended to represent all individual isomers and mixtures thereof, unless stated or shown otherwise. In addition, compounds of formula (1) may exist as tautomers, for example keto ($\text{CH}_2\text{C}=\text{O}$)-enol ($\text{CH}=\text{CHOH}$) tautomers. Formula (1) and the formulae hereinafter are intended to represent all individual tautomers and mixtures thereof, unless

25

In bicyclic heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar^1 the partial ring structure:

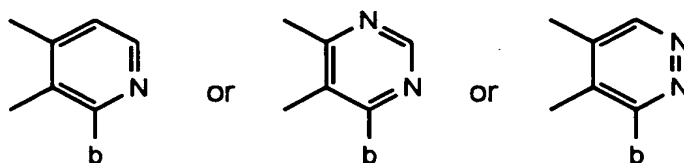


b

30

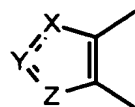
includes optionally substituted rings selected from

6

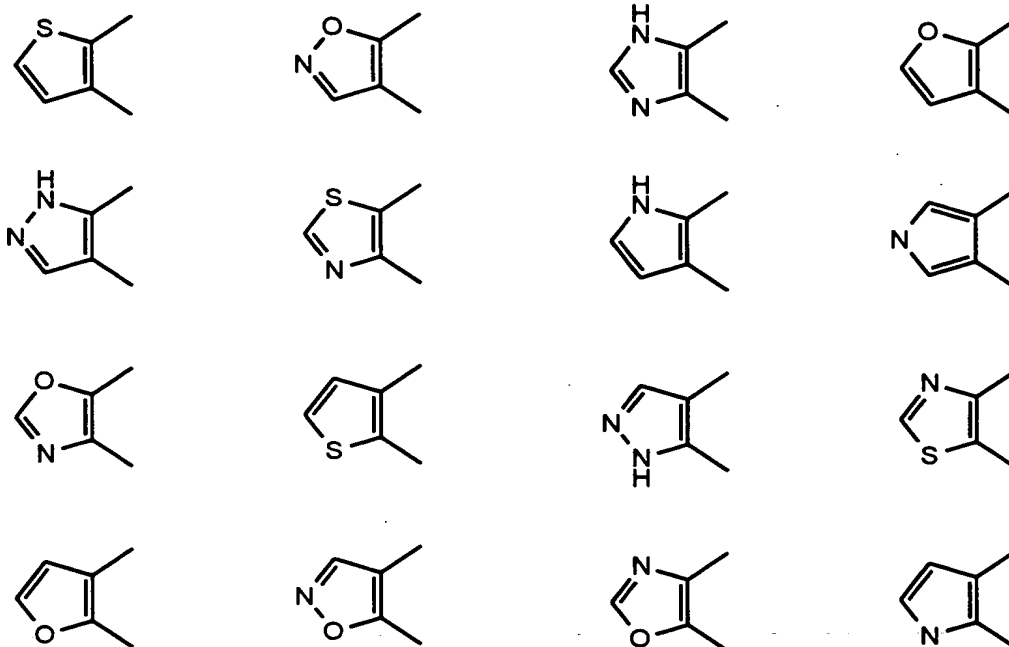


In bicyclic heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar¹ the partial ring structure:

5

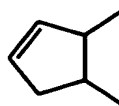


includes for example optionally substituted rings selected from:



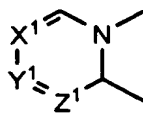
10

or

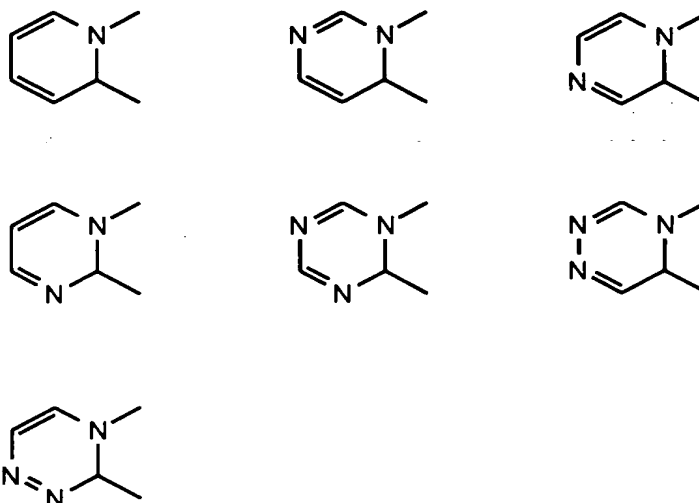


In bicyclic heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar¹ the partial ring structure:

15



includes optionally substituted rings selected from:



5

The bicyclic heteroaromatic groups represented by Ar¹ may be optionally substituted on any available carbon or nitrogen atom. One, two, three or more of the same or different substituents may be present and each substituent may be selected for example from an atom or group -L³(Alk²)_tL⁴(R⁴)_u in which L³ and L⁴, which may be the same or different, is each a covalent bond or a linker atom or group, t is zero or the integer 1, u is an integer 1, 2 or 3, Alk² is an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain and R⁴ is a hydrogen or halogen atom or a group selected from optionally substituted C₁₋₆alkyl or C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl, -OR⁵ [where R⁵ is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted C₁₋₆alkyl or C₃₋₈ cycloalkyl group], -SR⁵, -NR⁵R⁶ [where R⁶ is as just defined for R⁵ and may be the same or different], -NO₂, -CN, -CO₂R⁵, -SO₃H, -SOR⁵, -SO₂R⁵, -SO₃R⁵, -OCO₂R⁵, -CONR⁵R⁶, -OCONR⁵R⁶, -CSNR⁵R⁶, -COR⁵, -OCOR⁵, -N(R⁵)COR⁶, -N(R⁵)CSR⁶, -SO₂N(R⁵)(R⁶), -N(R⁵)SO₂R⁶, N(R⁵)CON(R⁶)(R⁷) [where R⁷ is a hydrogen atom, an optionally substituted C₁₋₆alkyl or C₃₋₈cycloalkyl group], -N(R⁵)CSN(R⁶)(R⁷) or

$-N(R^5)SO_2N(R^6)(R^7)$, provided that when t is zero and each of L^3 and L^4 is a covalent bond then u is the integer 1 and R^4 is other than a hydrogen atom.

- 5 When L^3 and/or L^4 is present in these substituents as a linker atom or group it may be any divalent linking atom or group. Particular examples include $-O-$ or $-S-$ atoms or $-C(O)-$, $-C(O)O-$, $-OC(O)-$, $-C(S)-$, $-S(O)-$, $-S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^8)-$ [where R^8 is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted C_{1-6} alkyl group], $-N(R^8)O-$, $-N(R^8)N-$, $-CON(R^8)-$,
 10 $-OC(O)N(R^8)-$, $-CSN(R^8)-$, $-N(R^8)CO-$, $-N(R^8)C(O)O-$, $-N(R^8)CS-$, $-S(O)_2N(R^8)-$, $-N(R^8)S(O)_2-$, $-N(R^8)CON(R^8)-$, $-N(R^8)CSN(R^8)-$, or $-N(R^8)SO_2N(R^8)-$ groups. Where the linker group contains two R^8 substituents, these may be the same or different.

- 15 When R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and/or R^8 is present as a C_{1-6} alkyl group it may be a straight or branched C_{1-6} alkyl group, e.g. a C_{1-3} alkyl group such as a methyl or ethyl group. C_{3-8} cycloalkyl groups represented by R^4 , R^5 , R^6 , R^7 and/or R^8 include C_{3-6} cycloalkyl groups e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl and cyclohexyl groups. Optional substituents which may be
 20 present on such groups include for example one, two or three substituents which may be the same or different selected from halogen atoms, for example fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or hydroxy or C_{1-6} alkoxy e.g. methoxy or ethoxy groups.

- 25 When the groups R^5 and R^6 or R^6 and R^7 are both C_{1-6} alkyl groups these groups may be joined, together with the N atom to which they are attached, to form a heterocyclic ring. Such heterocyclic rings may be optionally interrupted by a further heteroatom selected from $-O-$, $-S-$ or $-N(R^5)-$. Particular examples of such heterocyclic rings include piperidinyl,
 30 morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, pyrrolidinyl, imidazolidinyl and piperazinyl rings.

- 35 When Alk^2 is present as an aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain it may be for example any divalent chain corresponding to the below-mentioned aliphatic chains described for Alk^1 or heteroaliphatic groups described for R^2 in which one of the terminal hydrogen atoms is replaced by a bond.

Halogen atoms represented by R^4 in the optional Ar^1 substituents include fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atoms.

- 5 Examples of the substituents represented by $-L^3(Alk^2)_tL^4(R^4)_u$ when present in Ar^1 groups in compounds of the invention include atoms or groups $-L^3Alk^2L^4R^4$, $-L^3Alk^2R^4$, $-L^3R^4$, $-R^4$ and $-Alk^2R^4$ wherein L^3 , Alk^2 , L^4 and R^4 are as defined above. Particular examples of such substituents include $-L^3CH_2L^4R^4$, $-L^3CH(CH_3)L^4R^4$, $-L^3CH(CH_2)_2L^4R^4$, $-L^3CH_2R^4$,
 10 $-L^3CH(CH_3)R^4$, $-L^3(CH_2)_2R^4$, $-CH_2R^4$, $-CH(CH_3)R^4$, $-(CH_2)_2R^4$ and $-R^4$ groups.

Thus Ar^1 in compounds of the invention may be optionally substituted for example by one, two, three or more halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine,
 15 bromine or iodine atoms, and/or C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl or t-butyl, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl, e.g. cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, C_{1-6} hydroxyalkyl, e.g. hydroxymethyl, hydroxyethyl or $-C(OH)(CF_3)_2$, carboxy C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. carboxyethyl, C_{1-6} alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, carboxy C_{1-6} alkylthio, e.g.
 20 carboxymethylthio, 2-carboxyethylthio or 3-carboxy-propylthio, C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, hydroxy C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. 2-hydroxyethoxy, halo C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. $-CF_3$, $-CHF_2$, CH_2F , halo C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. $-OCF_3$, $-OCHF_2$, $-OCH_2F$, C_{1-6} alkylamino, e.g. methylamino or ethylamino, amino ($-NH_2$), amino C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. aminomethyl or aminoethyl, C_{1-6} dialkylamino, e.g.
 25 dimethylamino or diethylamino, C_{1-6} alkylamino C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. ethylaminoethyl, C_{1-6} dialkylamino C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. diethylaminoethyl, amino C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. aminoethoxy, C_{1-6} alkylamino C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. methylaminoethoxy, C_{1-6} dialkylamino C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. dimethylaminoethoxy, diethylaminoethoxy, isopropylaminoethoxy, or dimethylamino-
 30 propoxy, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl ($-OH$), formyl [$HC(O)-$], carboxyl ($-CO_2H$), $-CO_2Alk^3$ [where Alk^3 is as defined below for Alk^7], C_{1-6} alkanoyl e.g. acetyl, thiol ($-SH$), thio C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. thiomethyl or thioethyl, sulphonyl ($-SO_3H$), $-SO_3Alk^3$, C_{1-6} alkylsulphinyl, e.g. methylsulphinyl, C_{1-6} alkylsulphonyl, e.g. methylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl ($-SO_2NH_2$), C_{1-6} alkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. methylaminosulphonyl or ethylaminosulphonyl,
 35 C_{1-6} dialkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl or diethylamino-

sulphonyl, phenylaminosulphonyl, carboxamido (-CONH₂), C₁₋₆alkyl-
 aminocarbonyl, e.g. methylaminocarbonyl or ethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆
 dialkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonyl or diethylamino-
 carbonyl, aminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. aminoethylaminocarbonyl,
 5 C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. diethylaminoethylamino-
 carbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonylamino, e.g. methyl-
 aminoarboxylamino or ethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylamino-
 carbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonylamino or diethylamino-
 carbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamin-
 10 ocarbonylmethylamino, aminothiocabonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminothio-
 carbonylamino, e.g. methylaminothiocarbonylamino or ethylaminothio-
 carbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylamino-
 thiocabonylamino or diethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminothio-
 carbonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. ethylaminothiocarbonylmethylamino, C₁₋₆
 15 alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. methylsulphonylamino or ethylsulphonylamino,
 C₁₋₆dialkylsulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylsulphonylamino or diethyl-
 sulphonylamino, aminosulphonylamino (-NH₂SO₂NH₂), C₁₋₆alkylamino-
 sulphonylamino, e.g. methylaminosulphonylamino or ethylaminosulphonyl-
 amino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl-
 20 amino or diethylaminosulphonylamino, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. acetyl-
 amino, aminoC₁₋₆alkanoylamino e.g. aminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylamino-
 C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. dimethylaminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆
 alkyl, e.g. acetylaminomethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g.
 acetamidoethylamino, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino, e.g. methoxycarbonyl-
 25 amino, ethoxycarbonylamino or t-butoxycarbonylamino groups.

L² when present in compounds of the invention may be a linker atom or
 group L^{2a} or a linker -Alk^a(L^{2a})_y-, where Alk^a is an optionally substituted
 aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain as previously defined for Alk², L^{2a} is a
 30 covalent bond or a linker atom or group as described above for L³ and L⁴,
 and y is zero or the integer 1.

Optionally substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic groups represented by
 Ar² include those aromatic or heteroaromatic groups described hereinafter
 35 in relation to R² aromatic or heteroaromatic groups respectively. The
 optional substituents which may be present on these groups include those

optional substituents described in relation to R^2 aromatic or heteroaromatic groups.

When the group R is present in compounds of the invention as a derivative of a carboxylic acid it may be for example a carboxylic acid ester or amide. Particular esters and amides include $-CO_2Alk^7$ and $-CONR^5R^6$ groups as defined herein. When R is a biostere of a carboxylic acid it may be for example a tetrazole or other acid such as phosphonic acid, phosphinic acid, sulphonic acid, sulphinic acid or boronic acid or an acylsulphonamide group.

When the group R^1 is present in compounds of the invention as a C_{1-6} alkyl group it may be for example a straight or branched C_{1-6} alkyl group, e.g. a C_{1-3} alkyl group such as a methyl or ethyl group.

The linker atom or group represented by L^1 in compounds of formula (1) may be any linker atom or group as described above for the linker atom or group L^3 .

When the group Alk^1 is present in compounds of formula (1) as an optionally substituted aliphatic chain it may be an optionally substituted C_{1-10} aliphatic chain. Particular examples include optionally substituted straight or branched chain C_{1-6} alkylene, C_{2-6} alkenylene, or C_{2-6} alkynylene chains.

Particular examples of aliphatic chains represented by Alk^1 include optionally substituted $-CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_3CH_2-$, $-CH(CH_3)(CH_2)_2-$, $-CH_2CH(CH_3)CH_2-$, $-C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_4CH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_5CH_2-$, $-CHCH-$, $-CHCHCH_2-$, $-CH_2CHCH-$, $-CHCHCH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CHCHCH_2-$, $-(CH_2)_2CHCH-$, $-CC-$, $-CCCH_2-$, $-CH_2CC-$, $-CCCH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CCCH_2-$ or $-(CH_2)_2CCH-$ groups.

Heteroaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 in the compounds of formula (1) include the aliphatic chains just described for Alk^1 but with each containing a terminal hydrogen atom and additionally containing one, two,

- three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups. Particular heteroatoms or groups include atoms or groups L^5 where L^5 is as defined above for L^3 when L^3 is a linker atom or group. Each L^5 atom or group may interrupt the aliphatic group, or may be positioned at its terminal carbon atom to connect the group to an adjoining atom or group.
- 5 Particular examples include optionally substituted $-L^5CH_3$, $-CH_2L^5CH_3$, $-L^5CH_2CH_3$, $-CH_2L^5CH_2CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_2L^5CH_3$, $-(CH_2)_3L^5CH_3$, $-L^5(CH_2)_3$, and $-(CH_2)_2L^5CH_2CH_3$ groups.
- 10 The optional substituents which may be present on aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chains represented by Alk^1 and R^2 respectively include one, two, three or more substituents where each substituent may be the same or different and is selected from halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or $-OH$, $-CO_2H$, $-CO_2R^9$, where R^9 is
- 15 an optionally substituted straight or branched C_{1-6} alkyl group as defined above for R^4 , $-CONHR^9$, $-CON(R^9)_2$, $-COCH_3$, C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, thiol, $-S(O)R^9$, $-S(O)_2R^9$, C_{1-6} alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, amino or substituted amino groups. Substituted amino groups include $-NHR^9$ and $-N(R^9)_2$ groups. Where two R^9 groups are present in
- 20 any of the above substituents these may be the same or different.
- Optionally substituted cycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 in compounds of the invention include optionally substituted C_{3-10} cycloaliphatic groups. Particular examples include optionally substituted
- 25 C_{3-10} cycloalkyl, e.g. C_{3-7} cycloalkyl or C_{3-10} cycloalkenyl, e.g. C_{3-7} cycloalkenyl groups.
- Optionally substituted heterocycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 include optionally substituted C_{3-10} heterocycloaliphatic groups.
- 30 Particular examples include optionally substituted C_{3-10} heterocycloalkyl, e.g. C_{3-7} heterocycloalkyl, or C_{3-10} heterocycloalkenyl, e.g. C_{3-7} heterocycloalkenyl groups, each of said groups containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms or heteroatom-containing groups L^5 as defined above.
- 35 Optionally substituted polycycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 include optionally substituted C_{7-10} bi- or tricycloalkyl or C_{7-10} bi- or

tricycloalkenyl groups. Optionally substituted polyheterocycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 include the optionally substituted polycycloalkyl groups just described, but with each group additionally containing one, two, three or four L^5 atoms or groups.

5

Particular examples of cycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic and polyheterocycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 include optionally substituted cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, cyclohexyl, cycloheptyl, 2-cyclobuten-1-yl, 2-cyclopenten-1-yl, 3-cyclopenten-1-yl, adamantyl, norbornyl, norbornenyl, tetrahydrofuranyl, pyrrolidine, e.g. 2- or 3-pyrrolidinyl, pyrrolidinone, oxazolidinyl, oxazolidinone, dioxolanyl, e.g. 1,3-dioxolanyl, imidazolinyl, e.g. 2-imidazolinyl, imidazolidinyl, pyrazolinyl, e.g. 2-pyrazolinyl, pyrazolidinyl, pyranyl, e.g. 2- or 4-pyranyl, piperidinyl, piperidinone, 1,4-dioxanyl, morpholinyl, morpholinone, 1,4-dithianyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, 1,3,5-trithianyl, oxazinyl, e.g. 2H-1,3-, 6H-1,3-, 6H-1,2-, 2H-1,2- or 4H-1,4-oxazinyl, 1,2,5-oxathiazinyl, isoxazinyl, e.g. o- or p-isoxazinyl, oxathiazinyl, e.g. 1,2,5 or 1,2,6-oxathiazinyl, or 1,3,5-oxadiazinyl groups.

The optional substituents which may be present on the cycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic or polyheterocycloaliphatic groups represented by the group R^2 include one, two, three or more substituents each selected from halogen atoms, e.g. fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. methyl or ethyl, halo C_{1-6} alkyl, e.g. halomethyl or haloethyl such as difluoromethyl or trifluoromethyl, optionally substituted by hydroxyl, e.g. $-C(OH)(CF_3)_2$, C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, halo C_{1-6} alkoxy, e.g. halomethoxy or haloethoxy such as difluoromethoxy or trifluoromethoxy, thiol, C_{1-6} alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, or $-(Alk^4)_vR^{10}$ groups in which Alk^4 is a straight or branched C_{1-3} alkylene chain, v is zero or an integer 1 and R^{10} is a $-OH$, $-SH$, $-N(R^{11})_2$, (in which R^{11} is an atom or group as defined herein for R^8) $-CN$, $-CO_2R^{11}$, $-NO_2$, $-CON(R^{11})_2$, $-CSN(R^{11})_2$, $-COR^{11}$, $-CSN(R^{11})_2$, $-N(R^{11})COR^{11}$, $-N(R^{11})CSR^{11}$, $-SO_2N(R^{11})_2$, $-N(R^{11})SO_2R^{11}$, $-N(R^{11})CON(R^{11})_2$, $-N(R^{11})CSN(R^{11})$, $N(R^{11})SO_2N(R^{11})_2$ or optionally substituted phenyl group. Where two R^{11} atoms or groups are present in these substituents these may be the same or different. Optionally

substituted phenyl groups include phenyl substituted by one, two or three of the R¹³ groups described below

5 Additionally, when the group R² is a heterocycloaliphatic group containing one or more nitrogen atoms each nitrogen atom may be optionally substituted by a group $-(L^6)_p(Alk^5)_qR^{12}$ in which L⁶ is -C(O)-, -C(O)O-, -C(S)-, -S(O)₂-, -CON(R¹¹)-, -CSN(R¹¹)- or SO₂N(R¹¹)-; p is zero or an integer 1; Alk⁵ is an optionally substituted aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chain; q is zero or an integer 1; and R¹² is a hydrogen atom or an optionally substituted cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic, polyheterocycloaliphatic, aromatic or heteroaromatic group.

Optionally substituted aliphatic or heteroaliphatic chains represented by Alk⁵ include those optionally substituted chains described above for Alk².

15 Cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, polycycloaliphatic or polyheterocycloaliphatic groups represented by R¹² include those groups just described for the group R². Optional substituents which may be present on these groups include those described above in relation to Alk¹ and R² aliphatic and heteroaliphatic chains.

Optionally substituted aromatic groups represented by R² when present in the group R¹ include for example optionally substituted monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring C₆₋₁₂ aromatic groups, such as phenyl, 1- or 2-naphthyl, 1- or 2-tetrahydronaphthyl, indanyl or indenyl groups.

Optionally substituted heteroaromatic groups represented by the group R² include for example optionally substituted C₁₋₉ heteroaromatic groups containing for example one, two, three or four heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms. In general, the heteroaromatic groups may be for example monocyclic or bicyclic fused ring heteroaromatic groups. Monocyclic heteroaromatic groups include for example five- or six-membered heteroaromatic groups containing one, two, three or four heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms. Bicyclic heteroaromatic groups include for example eight- to thirteen-membered

fused-ring heteroaromatic groups containing one, two or more heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulphur or nitrogen atoms.

Particular examples of heteroaromatic groups of these types include
 5 pyrrolyl, furyl, thienyl, imidazolyl, N-C₁₋₆alkylimidazolyl, oxazolyl, isoxazolyl, thiazolyl, isothiazolyl, pyrazolyl, 1,2,3-triazolyl, 1,2,4-triazolyl, 1,2,3-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,2,5-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-oxadiazolyl, 1,3,4-thiadiazole, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl, pyridazinyl, pyrazinyl, 1,3,5-triazinyl, 1,2,4-triazinyl, 1,2,3-triazinyl, benzofuryl, [2,3-dihydro]benzofuryl, [2,3-
 10 dihydro]benzothienyl, benzothienyl, benzotriazolyl, indolyl, isoindolyl, benzimidazolyl, imidazo[1,2-a]pyridyl, benzothiazolyl, benzoxazolyl, benzopyranyl, [3,4-dihydro]benzopyranyl, quinazolinyl, quinoxalinyl, naphthyridinyl, pyrido[3,4-b]pyridyl, pyrido[3,2-b]pyridyl, pyrido[4,3-b]-pyridyl, quinolinyl, isoquinolinyl, tetrazolyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroquinolinyl, 5,6,7,8-tetrahydroisoquinolinyl, and imidyl, e.g. succinimidyl, phthalimidyl,
 15 or naphthalimidyl such as 1,8-naphthalimidyl.

Optional substituents which may be present on the aromatic or heteroaromatic groups represented by the group R² include one, two,
 20 three or more substituents, each selected from an atom or group R¹³ in which R¹³ is -R^{13a} or -Alk⁶(R^{13a})_m, where R^{13a} is a halogen atom, or an amino (-NH₂), substituted amino, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl (-OH), substituted hydroxyl, formyl, carboxyl (-CO₂H), esterified carboxyl, thiol (-SH), substituted thiol, -COR¹⁴ [where R¹⁴ is an -Alk⁶(R^{13a})_m, cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, aryl or heteroaryl group], -CSR¹⁴,
 25 -SO₃H, -SOR¹⁴, -SO₂R¹⁴, -SO₃R¹⁴, -SO₂NH₂, -SO₂NHR¹⁴, SO₂N(R¹⁴)₂, -CONH₂, -CSNH₂, -CONHR¹⁴, -CSNHR¹⁴, -CON[R¹⁴]₂, -CSN(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)SO₂R¹⁴, -N(SO₂R¹⁴)₂, -NH(R¹¹)SO₂NH₂, -N(R¹¹)SO₂NHR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)SO₂N(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)COR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)CONH₂, -N(R¹¹)CONHR¹⁴,
 30 -N(R¹¹)CON(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)CSNH₂, -N(R¹¹)CSNHR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)CSN(R¹⁴)₂, -N(R¹¹)CSR¹⁴, -N(R¹¹)C(O)OR¹⁴, -SO₂NHet¹ [where -NHet¹ is an optionally substituted C₅₋₇cyclicamino group optionally containing one or more other -O- or -S- atoms or -N(R¹¹)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, S(O) or -S(O)₂ groups], -CONHet¹, -CSNHet¹, -N(R¹¹)SO₂NHet¹, -N(R¹¹)CONHet¹,
 35 -N(R¹¹)CSNHet¹, -SO₂N(R¹¹)Het² [where Het² is an optionally substituted monocyclic C₅₋₇carbocyclic group optionally containing one or more -O- or

-S- atoms or -N(R¹¹)-, -C(O)- or -C(S)- groups], -Het², -CON(R¹¹)Het², -CSN(R¹¹)Het², -N(R¹¹)CON(R¹¹)Het², -N(R¹¹)CSN(R¹¹)Het², cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, aryl or heteroaryl group; Alk⁶ is a straight or branched C₁₋₆alkylene, C₂₋₆alkenylene or C₂₋₆alkynylene chain, optionally interrupted by one, two or three -O- or -S- atoms or -S(O)_n [where n is an integer 1 or 2] or -N(R¹⁵)- groups [where R¹⁵ is a hydrogen atom or C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. methyl or ethyl group]; and m is zero or an integer 1, 2 or 3. It will be appreciated that when two R¹¹ or R¹⁴ groups are present in one of the above substituents, the R¹¹ or R¹⁴ groups may be the same or different.

When in the group -Alk⁶(R^{13a})_m m is an integer 1, 2 or 3, it is to be understood that the substituent or substituents R^{13a} may be present on any suitable carbon atom in -Alk⁶. Where more than one R^{13a} substituent is present these may be the same or different and may be present on the same or different atom in -Alk⁶. Clearly, when m is zero and no substituent R^{13a} is present the alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene chain represented by Alk⁶ becomes an alkyl, alkenyl or alkynyl group.

When R^{13a} is a substituted amino group it may be for example a group -NHR¹⁴ [where R¹⁴ is as defined above] or a group -N(R¹⁴)₂ wherein each R¹⁴ group is the same or different.

When R^{13a} is a halogen atom it may be for example a fluorine, chlorine, bromine, or iodine atom.

When R^{13a} is a substituted hydroxyl or substituted thiol group it may be for example a group -OR¹⁴ or a -SR¹⁴ or -SC(=NH)NH₂ group respectively.

Esterified carboxyl groups represented by the group R^{13a} include groups of formula -CO₂Alk⁷ wherein Alk⁷ is a straight or branched, optionally substituted C₁₋₈alkyl group such as a methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl, i-butyl, s-butyl or t-butyl group; a C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₈alkyl group such as an optionally substituted benzyl, phenylethyl, phenylpropyl, 1-naphthylmethyl or 2-naphthylmethyl group; a C₆₋₁₂aryl group such as an optionally substituted phenyl, 1-naphthyl or 2-naphthyl group; a C₆₋₁₂aryloxyC₁₋₈alkyl

group such as an optionally substituted phenyloxymethyl, phenyloxyethyl, 1-naphthyloxymethyl, or 2-naphthyloxymethyl group; an optionally substituted C₁₋₈alkanoyloxyC₁₋₈alkyl group, such as a pivaloyloxymethyl, propionyloxyethyl or propionyloxypropyl group; or a C₆₋₁₂aroyloxyC₁₋₈alkyl group such as an optionally substituted benzoyloxyethyl or benzoyloxypropyl group. Optional substituents present on the Alk⁷ group include R^{13a} substituents described above.

When Alk⁶ is present in or as a substituent it may be for example a methylene, ethylene, n-propylene, i-propylene, n-butylene, i-butylene, s-butylene, t-butylene, ethenylene, 2-propenylene, 2-butenylene, 3-butenylene, ethynylene, 2-propynylene, 2-butynylene or 3-butynylene chain, optionally interrupted by one, two, or three -O- or -S-, atoms or -S(O)-, -S(O)₂- or -N(R⁹)- groups.

Cycloaliphatic or heterocycloaliphatic groups represented by the groups R^{13a} or R¹⁴ include those optionally substituted C₃₋₁₀cycloaliphatic or C₃₋₁₀ heterocycloaliphatic groups described above for R².

Aryl or heteroaryl groups represented by the groups R^{13a} or R¹⁴ include mono- or bicyclic optionally substituted C₆₋₁₂ aromatic or C₁₋₉ heteroaromatic groups as described above for the group R². The aromatic and heteroaromatic groups may be attached to the remainder of the compound of formula (1) by any carbon or hetero e.g. nitrogen atom as appropriate.

When -NHet¹ or -Het² forms part of a substituent R¹³ each may be for example an optionally substituted pyrrolidinyl, pyrazolidinyl, piperazinyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperidinyl or thiazolidinyl group. Additionally Het² may represent for example, an optionally substituted cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl group. Optional substituents which may be present on -NHet¹ or -Het² include those R⁷ substituents described above.

Particularly useful atoms or groups represented by R¹³ include fluorine, chlorine, bromine or iodine atoms, or C₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. methyl, ethyl, n-propyl, i-propyl, n-butyl or t-butyl, optionally substituted phenyl, pyridyl, pyrimidinyl,

- pyrrolyl, furyl, thiazolyl, thienyl, morpholinyl, thiomorpholinyl, piperazinyl, e.g. t-butyloxycarbonylpiperazinyl, pyrrolidinyl, dioxolanyl, dioxanyl, oxazolidinyl, thiazolidinyl, imidazolidinyl or piperidinyl, C₁₋₆hydroxyalkyl, e.g. hydroxymethyl or hydroxyethyl, carboxyC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. carboxyethyl,
- 5 C₁₋₆alkylthio e.g. methylthio or ethylthio, carboxyC₁₋₆alkylthio, e.g. carboxymethylthio, 2-carboxyethylthio or 3-carboxypropylthio, C₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. methoxy or ethoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. 2-hydroxyethoxy, optionally substituted phenoxy, pyridyloxy, thiazolyoxy, phenylthio or pyridylthio, C₄₋₇cycloalkyl, e.g. cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl, C₅₋₇cycloalkoxy,
- 10 e.g. cyclopentyloxy, haloC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. trifluoromethyl, haloC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. trifluoromethoxy, C₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylamino, ethylamino or propylamino, C₆₋₁₂arylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. benzylamino, 4-fluorobenzylamino or 4-hydroxyphenylethylamino, amino (-NH₂), aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. aminomethyl or aminoethyl, C₁₋₆dialkylamino, e.g.
- 15 dimethylamino or diethylamino, aminoC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. aminoethylamino or aminopropylamino, optionally substituted Het¹NC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. 3-morpholinopropylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. ethylaminoethyl, C₁₋₆dialkyl-aminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. diethylaminoethyl, aminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. aminoethoxy, C₁₋₆alkylaminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g.
- 20 methylaminoethoxy, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkoxy, e.g. dimethylaminoethoxy, diethylaminoethoxy, diisopropylaminoethoxy, or dimethylaminopropoxy, hydroxyC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. 2-hydroxyethylamino, 3-hydroxypropylamino or 3-hydroxybutylamino, imido, such as phthalimido or naphthalimido, e.g. 1,8-naphthalimido, nitro, cyano, amidino, hydroxyl
- 25 (-OH), formyl [HC(O)-], carboxyl (-CO₂H), -CO₂Alk⁷ [where Alk⁷ is as defined above], C₁₋₆alkanoyl e.g. acetyl, propyl or butyryl, optionally substituted benzoyl, thiol (-SH), thioC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. thiomethyl or thioethyl, -SC(=NH)NH₂, sulphonyl (-SO₃H), -SO₃Alk⁷, C₁₋₆alkylsulphinyl, e.g. methylsulphinyl, ethylsulphinyl or propylsulphinyl, C₁₋₆alkylsulphonyl, e.g.
- 30 methylsulphonyl, ethylsulphonyl or propylsulphonyl, aminosulphonyl (-SO₂NH₂), C₁₋₆alkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. methylaminosulphonyl, ethylaminosulphonyl or propylaminosulphonyl C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonyl, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonyl or diethylaminosulphonyl, phenylaminosulphonyl, carboxamido (-CONH₂), C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. methylamino-
- 35 carbonyl, ethylaminocarbonyl or propylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonyl or diethylaminocarbonyl, aminoC₁₋

6alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. aminoethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆alkylaminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. methylaminoethylaminocarbonyl, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonyl, e.g. diethylaminoethylaminocarbonyl, aminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonylamino, e.g. methylamino-
 5 carbonylamino or ethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminocarbonylamino or diethylaminocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminocarbonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. methylaminocarbonylmethylamino, aminothiocabonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. methylaminothiocarbonylamino or ethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminothiocarbonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminothiocarbonylamino or diethylaminothiocarbonylamino, C₁₋₆alkylaminothiocarbonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. ethylaminothiocarbonylmethylamino, -CONHC(=NH)NH₂, C₁₋₆alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. methylsulphonylamino or ethylsulphonylamino, haloC₁₋₆alkylsulphonylamino, e.g. trifluoromethylsulphonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylsulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylsulphonylamino or diethylsulphonylamino, optionally substituted phenylsulphonylamino, aminosulphonylamino (-NHSO₂NH₂), C₁₋₆alkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. methylaminosulphonylamino or ethylaminosulphonylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminosulphonylamino, e.g. dimethylaminosulphonylamino or diethylaminosulphonylamino, optionally substituted morpholinesulphonylamino or morpholinesulphonylC₁₋₆alkylamino, optionally substituted phenylaminosulphonylamino, C₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. acetylamino, aminoC₁₋₆alkanoylamino e.g. aminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆dialkylaminoC₁₋₆alkanoylamino, e.g. dimethylaminoacetylamino, C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl, e.g. acetylaminomethyl, C₁₋₆alkanoylaminoC₁₋₆alkylamino, e.g. acetamidoethylamino, C₁₋₆alkoxycarbonylamino, e.g. methoxycarbonylamino, ethoxycarbonylamino or t-butoxycarbonylamino or optionally substituted benzyloxy, pyridylmethoxy, thiazolylmethoxy, benzyloxycarbonylamino, benzyloxycarbonylaminoC₁₋₆alkyl e.g. benzyloxycarbonylaminoethyl, thiobenzyl, pyridylmethylthio or thiazolylmethylthio groups.
 30

Where desired, two R¹³ substituents may be linked together to form a cyclic group such as a cyclic ether, e.g. a C₁₋₆alkylenedioxy group such as methylenedioxy or ethylenedioxy.

It will be appreciated that where two or more R^{13} substituents are present, these need not necessarily be the same atoms and/or groups. In general, the substituent(s) may be present at any available ring position in the aromatic or heteroaromatic group represented by R^2 .

5

The presence of certain substituents in the compounds of formula (1) may enable salts of the compounds to be formed. Suitable salts include pharmaceutically acceptable salts, for example acid addition salts derived from inorganic or organic acids, and salts derived from inorganic and

10

Acid addition salts include hydrochlorides, hydrobromides, hydroiodides, alkylsulphonates, e.g. methanesulphonates, ethanesulphonates, or isothionates, arylsulphonates, e.g. p-toluenesulphonates, besylates or napsylates, phosphates, sulphates, hydrogen sulphates, acetates, trifluoroacetates, propionates, citrates, maleates, fumarates, malonates, succinates, lactates, oxalates, tartrates and benzoates.

15

Salts derived from inorganic or organic bases include alkali metal salts such as sodium or potassium salts, alkaline earth metal salts such as magnesium or calcium salts, and organic amine salts such as morpholine, piperidine, dimethylamine or diethylamine salts.

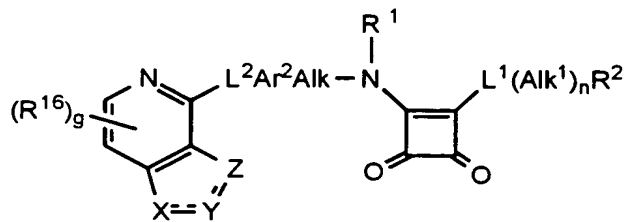
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Particularly useful salts of compounds according to the invention include pharmaceutically acceptable salts, especially acid addition pharmaceutically acceptable salts.

25

A particularly useful group of compounds according to the invention has the formula (2):

30



(2)

wherein R^{16} is a hydrogen atom or an atom or group $-L^3(Alk^2)_tL^4(R^4)_u$ in which L^3 , Alk^2 , t , L^4 , R^4 , and u are as previously generally and particularly defined;

- 5 X, Y, Z, the broken line (---), L^1 , L^2 , Ar^2 , Alk , R^1 , Alk^1 , n and R^2 are as defined for formula (1);

g is zero or the integer 1, 2, 3 or 4;

and the salts, solvates, hydrates and N-oxides thereof.

- 10 In one preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) X is an O or S atom and Y and Z are each a carbon atom, a single bond joins X and Y and a double bond joins Y and Z.

- 15 In another preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) Z is an O or S atom and X and Y are each a carbon atom, a single bond joins Y and Z and a double bond joins X and Y.

- Particularly useful R^{16} substituents when present in compounds of formula (2) include halogen atoms, especially fluorine or chlorine atoms, or
 20 straight or branched C_{1-6} alkyl especially methyl, ethyl, propyl or isopropyl, C_{3-8} cycloalkyl especially cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl, cyclopentyl or cyclohexyl, halo C_{1-6} alkyl especially halomethyl, most especially $-CF_3$ or $-CHF_2$ C_{1-6} alkoxy especially methoxy or ethoxy, halo C_{1-6} alkoxy especially halomethoxy, most especially $-OCF_3$, or $-OCHF_2$, $-SR^5$ especially
 25 methylthio or ethylthio, $-CN$, $-CO_2Alk^3$, especially $-CO_2CH_3$, $-NO_2$, amino ($-NH_2$), substituted amino ($-NR^5R^6$), and $-N(R^5)COCH_3$, especially $-NHCOCH_3$ and $-COR^5$, especially $-COCH_3$ groups.

Alk in compounds of the invention is preferably:

- 30 $-CH-$ or, especially, $-CH_2CH(R)-$.
 $\quad \quad |$
 $\quad \quad CH_2R$

R in the compounds of formulae (1) and (2) is preferably a $-CO_2H$ group.

In general in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) R^1 is preferably a hydrogen atom.

5 In one preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) L^2 is preferably L^{2a} where L^{2a} is a -O- or -S- atom or -N(R^8)-, -C(O)-, -C(S)-, -S(O)- or -S(O)₂- group. In this class of compounds L^{2a} is most preferably an -O- atom or -N(R^8)- group. An especially useful -N(R^8)- group is -NH-.

10 In another preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) L^2 is preferably -Alk^a- where -Alk^a- is an optionally substituted aliphatic chain. Particularly useful -Alk^a- chains include -CH₂-, -CHF-, -CF₂- and -(CH(OH))-.

15 The group Ar² in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) is preferably an optionally substituted phenylene group. Particularly useful groups include optionally substituted 1,4-phenylene groups.

20 In general in compounds of formulae (1) and (2) when n is zero or the integer 1 the group R^2 may especially be an optionally substituted heteroaliphatic, cycloaliphatic, heterocycloaliphatic, aromatic or heteroaromatic group as defined herein. Particularly useful groups of this type include optionally substituted C₂₋₆heteroalkyl, particularly C₁₋₃alkoxyC₁₋₃alkyl, especially methoxypropyl, optionally substituted C₃₋₇cycloalkyl, especially optionally substituted cyclopropyl, cyclobutyl
25 cyclopropyl or cyclohexyl, optionally substituted C₅₋₇heterocycloaliphatic, especially optionally substituted pyrrolidiny, morpholiny, thiomorpholiny, or thiazolidiny, especially optionally substituted phenyl and optionally substituted C₅₋₇heteroaromatic, especially optionally substituted pyridyl groups. Optional substituents on these groups include in particular R^{13}
30 atoms or groups where the group is an aromatic or heteroaromatic group and -(L⁶)_p(Alk⁵)_q R^{12} groups as described earlier where the group is a nitrogen-containing heterocycloaliphatic group such as a pyrrolidiny or thiazolidiny group. Particularly useful -(L⁶)_p(Alk⁵)_q R^{12} groups include those in which L⁶ is a -CO- group. Alk⁵ in these groups is preferably
35 present (i.e. q is preferably an integer 1) and in particular is a -CH₂-chain. Compounds of this type in which R^{12} is a hydrogen atom or an optionally

substituted aromatic or heteroaromatic group, especially an optionally substituted phenyl, pyridyl or imidazolyl group are particularly preferred.

In one preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) L^1 is present as a $-N(R^8)-$ group. Particularly useful $-N(R^8)-$ groups include $-NH-$, $-N(CH_3)-$, $-N(CH_2CH_3)-$ and $-N(CH_2CH_2CH_3)-$ groups. In this class of compounds n is preferably the integer 1 and Alk^1 is preferably an optionally substituted straight or branched C_{1-6} alkylene chain. Particularly useful Alk^1 chains include $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$ and $-C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$. R^2 in this class of compounds is preferably a hydrogen atom.

In another preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2) L^1 is a covalent bond, n is the integer (1) and Alk^1 is an optionally substituted straight or branched C_{1-6} alkylene chain. Particularly useful Alk^1 chains include $-CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH_2CH_2CH_2-$, $-CH(CH_3)CH_2-$ and especially $-C(CH_3)_2CH_2-$ chains. R^2 in this class of compounds is preferably a hydrogen atom. A most especially useful optionally substituted Alk^1R^2 group is $-C(CH_3)_3$.

In another preferred class of compounds of formulae (1) and (2), L^1 is a covalent bond, n is zero and R^2 is an optionally substituted C_{5-7} heterocycloaliphatic group. Especially useful C_{5-7} heterocycloaliphatic groups include optionally substituted piperidiny, pyrrolidiny, piperaziny, morpholiny and thiomorpholiny groups. A most especially useful C_{5-7} heterocycloaliphatic group is an optionally substituted piperidin-1-yl group.

Compounds according to the inventions are potent and selective inhibitors of α_4 integrins. The ability of the compounds to act in this way may be simply determined by employing tests such as those described in the Examples hereinafter.

The compounds are of use in modulating cell adhesion and in particular are of use in the prophylaxis and treatment of diseases or disorders involving inflammation in which the extravasation of leukocytes plays a role and the invention extends to such a use and to the use of the compounds

for the manufacture of a medicament for treating such diseases or disorders.

- 5 Diseases or disorders of this type include inflammatory arthritis such as rheumatoid arthritis vasculitis or polydermatomyositis, multiple sclerosis, allograft rejection, diabetes, inflammatory dermatoses such as psoriasis or dermatitis, asthma and inflammatory bowel disease.

- 10 For the prophylaxis or treatment of disease the compounds according to the invention may be administered as pharmaceutical compositions, and according to a further aspect of the invention we provide a pharmaceutical composition which comprises a compound of formula (1) together with one or more pharmaceutically acceptable carriers, excipients or diluents.

- 15 Pharmaceutical compositions according to the invention may take a form suitable for oral, buccal, parenteral, nasal, topical or rectal administration, or a form suitable for administration by inhalation or insufflation.

- 20 For oral administration, the pharmaceutical compositions may take the form of, for example, tablets, lozenges or capsules prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable excipients such as binding agents (e.g. pregelatinised maize starch, polyvinylpyrrolidone or hydroxypropyl methylcellulose); fillers (e.g. lactose, microcrystalline cellulose or calcium hydrogen phosphate); lubricants (e.g. magnesium stearate, talc or silica); disintegrants (e.g. potato starch or sodium glycollate); or wetting agents (e.g. sodium lauryl sulphate). The tablets may be coated by methods well known in the art. Liquid preparations for oral administration may take the form of, for example, solutions, syrups or suspensions, or they may be presented as a dry product for constitution with water or other suitable vehicle before use. Such liquid preparations may be prepared by conventional means with pharmaceutically acceptable additives such as suspending agents, emulsifying agents, non-aqueous vehicles and preservatives. The preparations may also contain buffer salts, flavouring, colouring and sweetening agents as appropriate.

Preparations for oral administration may be suitably formulated to give controlled release of the active compound.

5 For buccal administration the compositions may take the form of tablets or lozenges formulated in conventional manner.

10 The compounds for formula (1) may be formulated for parenteral administration by injection e.g. by bolus injection or infusion. Formulations for injection may be presented in unit dosage form, e.g. in glass ampoule or multi dose containers, e.g. glass vials. The compositions for injection may take such forms as suspensions, solutions or emulsions in oily or aqueous vehicles, and may contain formulatory agents such as suspending, stabilising, preserving and/or dispersing agents. Alternatively, the active ingredient may be in powder form for constitution with a suitable vehicle, e.g. sterile pyrogen-free water, before use. For particle mediated administration the compounds of formula (1) may be coated on particles such as microscopic gold particles.

20 In addition to the formulations described above, the compounds of formula (1) may also be formulated as a depot preparation. Such long acting formulations may be administered by implantation or by intramuscular injection.

25 For nasal administration or administration by inhalation, the compounds for use according to the present invention are conveniently delivered in the form of an aerosol spray presentation for pressurised packs or a nebuliser, with the use of suitable propellant, e.g. dichlorodifluoromethane, trichlorofluoromethane, dichlorotetrafluoroethane, carbon dioxide or other suitable gas or mixture of gases.

30 The compositions may, if desired, be presented in a pack or dispenser device which may contain one or more unit dosage forms containing the active ingredient. The pack or dispensing device may be accompanied by instructions for administration.

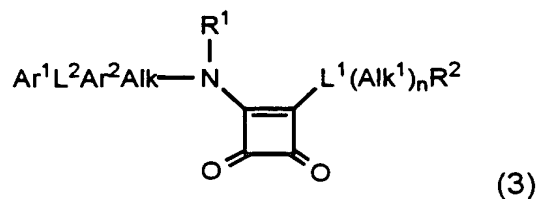
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The quantity of a compound of the invention required for the prophylaxis or treatment of a particular condition will vary depending on the compound chosen, and the condition of the patient to be treated. In general, however, daily dosages may range from around 100ng/kg to 100mg/kg e.g. around 0.01mg/kg to 40mg/kg body weight for oral or buccal administration, from around 10ng/kg to 50mg/kg body weight for parenteral administration and around 0.05mg to around 1000mg e.g. around 0.5mg to around 1000mg for nasal administration or administration by inhalation or insufflation.

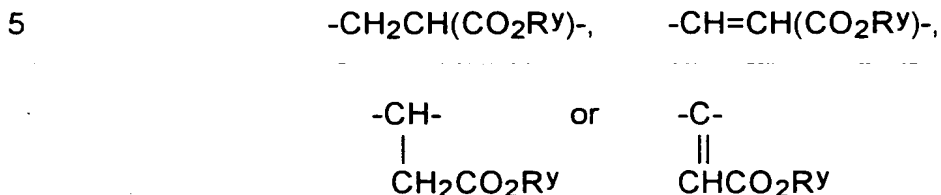
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The compounds of the invention may be prepared by a number of processes as generally described below and more specifically in the Examples hereinafter. In the following process description, the symbols Ar¹, Ar², Alk, R¹, R², L¹, L², Alk¹ and n when used in the formulae depicted are to be understood to represent those groups described above in relation to formula (1) unless otherwise indicated. In the reactions described below, it may be necessary to protect reactive functional groups, for example hydroxy, amino, thio or carboxy groups, where these are desired in the final product, to avoid their unwanted participation in the reactions. Conventional protecting groups may be used in accordance with standard practice [see, for example, Green, T. W. in "Protective Groups in Organic Synthesis", John Wiley and Sons, 1999]. In some instances, deprotection may be the final step in the synthesis of a compound of formula (1) and the processes according to the invention described hereinafter are to be understood to extend to such removal of protecting groups. For convenience the processes described below all refer to a preparation of a compound of formula (1) but clearly the description applies equally to the preparation of compounds of formula (2).

30 Thus according to a further aspect of the invention, a compound of formula (1) in which R is a -CO₂H group may be obtained by hydrolysis of an ester of formula (3):



where Alk represents a group



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[where R^Y is an alkyl group for example a C₁₋₆alkyl group]

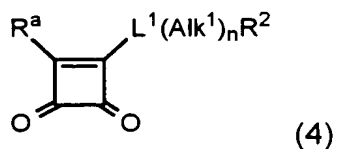
The hydrolysis may be performed using either an acid or a base depending on the nature of R^Y, for example an organic acid such as trifluoroacetic acid or an inorganic base such as lithium, sodium or potassium hydroxide optionally in an aqueous organic solvent such as an amide e.g. a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide, an ether e.g. a cyclic ether such as tetrahydrofuran or dioxane or an alcohol e.g. methanol at a temperature from ambient to the reflux temperature. Where desired, mixtures of such solvents may be used.

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According to a further aspect of the invention a compound of formula (1) may be prepared by displacement of a leaving group from a compound of formula (4):

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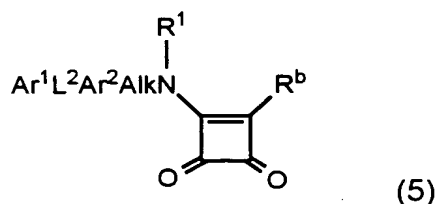
where R^a is a leaving group, with an amine Ar¹L²Ar²AlkN(R¹)H or a salt thereof. Suitable leaving groups represented by R^a include halogen atoms, especially chlorine and bromine atoms, or alkoxy, e.g. methoxy,

ethoxy or isopropoxy, aryloxy, e.g. dinitrophenyloxy, or aralkoxy, e.g. benzyloxy, groups.

The reaction may be performed in an inert solvent or mixture of solvents, for example a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide, an alcohol such as ethanol and/or a halogenated hydrocarbon such as dichloromethane, at a temperature from 0°C to the reflux temperature. Where necessary, for example when a salt of an amine $\text{Ar}^1\text{L}^2\text{Ar}^2\text{AlkN(R}^1\text{)H}$ is used, an organic base such as diisopropyl-ethylamine can be added.

Any carboxylic acid group present in the intermediate of formula (4) or the amine $\text{Ar}^1\text{L}^2\text{Ar}^2\text{AlkN(R}^1\text{)H}$ may need to be protected during the displacement reaction, for example as an ethyl ester. The desired acid may then be obtained through subsequent hydrolysis, for example as particularly described above and generally described below.

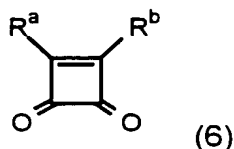
It will be appreciated that the displacement reaction may also be performed on a compound of formula (5):



where R^b is a leaving group as defined for R^a using an intermediate $\text{R}^2(\text{Alk}^1)_n\text{L}^1\text{H}$ where $-\text{L}^1\text{H}$ is a functional group such as an amine ($-\text{NH}_2$) using the reaction conditions just described.

Where desired the displacement reaction may also be performed on an intermediate of formulae (4) or (5), $\text{Ar}^1\text{L}^2\text{Ar}^2\text{AlkN(R}^1\text{)H}$ or $\text{R}^2(\text{Alk}^1)_n\text{L}^1\text{H}$ which is linked, for example via its Ar^1 or R^2 group, to a solid support, such as a polystyrene resin. After the reaction the desired compound of formula (1) may be displaced from the support by any convenient method, depending on the original linkage chosen.

Intermediates of formulae (4) and (5) are either readily available or may be prepared from an intermediate of formula (6):



where R^a and R^b are as previously defined and an amine $Ar^1L^2Ar^2AlkN(R^1)H$ or $R^2(Alk^1)_nL^1H$ by displacement as just described for the preparation of compounds of formula (1).

10 Intermediates of formulae $Ar^1L^2Ar^2AlkN(R^1)H$ and $R^2(Alk^1)_nL^1H$ may be obtained from simpler, known compounds by one or more standard synthetic methods employing substitution, oxidation, reduction or cleavage reactions. Particular substitution approaches include conventional
15 alkylation, arylation, heteroarylation, acylation, thioacylation, halogenation, sulphonylation, nitration, formylation and coupling procedures. It will be appreciated that these methods may also be used to obtain or modify other compounds of formulae (1) and (2) where appropriate functional groups exist in these compounds.

20 Thus compounds of the invention and intermediates thereto may be prepared by alkylation, arylation or heteroarylation. For example, compounds containing a $-L^1H$ or $-L^2H$ group (where L^1 and L^2 is each a linker atom or group) may be treated with a coupling agent $R^2(Alk^1)_nX^1$ or
25 Ar^1X^1 respectively in which X^1 is a leaving atom or group such as a halogen atom, e.g. a fluorine, bromine, iodine or chlorine atom or a sulphonyloxy group such as an alkylsulphonyloxy, e.g. trifluoromethylsulphonyloxy or arylsulphonyloxy, e.g. p-toluene-sulphonyloxy group.

30 The reaction may be carried out in the presence of a base such as a carbonate, e.g. caesium or potassium carbonate, an alkoxide, e.g. potassium t-butoxide, or a hydride, e.g. sodium hydride, or an organic amine e.g. triethylamine or N,N-diisopropylethylamine or a cyclic amine,

such as N-methylmorpholine or pyridine, in a dipolar aprotic solvent such as an amide, e.g. a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide or an ether, e.g. a cyclic ether such as tetrahydrofuran.

- 5 Intermediates of formulae Ar^1X^1 and $\text{R}^2(\text{Alk}^1)_n\text{X}^1$ are generally known readily available compounds or may be prepared from known compounds by standard substitution and other synthetic procedures, for example as described herein. Thus for example compounds of formula Ar^1X^1 may be prepared from alcohols of formula Ar^1OH by reaction with a halogenating agent, for example a phosphorous oxyhalide such as phosphorous oxychloride at an elevated temperature e.g. 110°C .

15 In a further example intermediates of formula $\text{Ar}^1\text{L}^2\text{Ar}^2\text{AlkN}(\text{R}^1)\text{H}$ may be obtained by reaction of a compound of formula $\text{Ar}^1\text{L}^2\text{H}$ with a compound of formula $\text{X}^1\text{Ar}^2\text{AlkN}(\text{R}^1)\text{H}$ under the base catalysed reaction conditions just described.

20 In another example, compounds containing a $-\text{L}^1\text{H}$ or $-\text{L}^2\text{H}$ or group as defined above may be functionalised by acylation or thioacylation, for example by reaction with one of the alkylating agents just described but in which X^1 is replaced by a $-\text{C}(\text{O})\text{X}^2$, $\text{C}(\text{S})\text{X}^2$, $-\text{N}(\text{R}^8)\text{COX}^2$ or $-\text{N}(\text{R}^8)\text{C}(\text{S})\text{X}^2$ group in which X^2 is a leaving atom or group as described for X^1 . The reaction may be performed in the presence of a base, such as a hydride, e.g. sodium hydride or an amine, e.g. triethylamine or N-methylmorpholine, in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane or carbon tetrachloride or an amide, e.g. dimethylformamide, at for example ambient temperature. Alternatively, the acylation may be carried out under the same conditions with an acid (for example one of the alkylating agents described above in which X^1 is replaced by a $-\text{CO}_2\text{H}$ group) in the presence of a condensing agent, for example a diimide such as 1-(3-dimethylaminopropyl)-3-ethylcarbodiimide or N,N'-dicyclohexylcarbodiimide, advantageously in the presence of a catalyst such as a N-hydroxy compound e.g. a N-hydroxytriazole such as 1-hydroxybenzotriazole. Alternatively the acid may be reacted with a chloroformate, for example ethylchloroformate, prior to the desired acylation reaction

- In a further example compounds may be obtained by sulphonylation of a compound containing an -OH group by reaction with one of the above alkylating agents but in which X^1 is replaced by a -S(O)Hal or -SO₂Hal group in which Hal is a halogen atom such as chlorine atom] in the presence of a base, for example an inorganic base such as sodium hydride in a solvent such as an amide, e.g. a substituted amide such as dimethylformamide at for example ambient temperature.
- 10 In another example, compounds containing a -L¹H or -L²H group as defined above may be coupled with one of the alkylation agents just described but in which X^1 is replaced by an -OH group in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a phosphine, e.g. triphenylphosphine and an activator such as diethyl, diisopropyl- or dimethylazodicarboxylate.
- 15 In a further example, ester groups -CO₂R⁵, -CO₂Alk³ or -CO₂Alk⁷ in the compounds may be converted to the corresponding acid [-CO₂H] by acid- or base-catalysed hydrolysis depending on the nature of the groups R⁵, Alk³ or Alk⁷. Acid- or base-catalysed hydrolysis may be achieved for example by treatment with an organic or inorganic acid, e.g. trifluoroacetic acid in an aqueous solvent or a mineral acid such as hydrochloric acid in a solvent such as dioxan or an alkali metal hydroxide, e.g. lithium hydroxide in an aqueous alcohol, e.g. aqueous methanol.
- 20 In a further example, -OR⁵ or -OR¹⁴ groups [where R⁵ or R¹⁴ each represents an alkyl group such as methyl group] in compounds of formula (1) may be cleaved to the corresponding alcohol -OH by reaction with boron tribromide in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane at a low temperature, e.g. around -78°C.
- 25 Alcohol [-OH] groups may also be obtained by hydrogenation of a corresponding -OCH₂R¹⁴ group (where R¹⁴ is an aryl group) using a metal catalyst, for example palladium on a support such as carbon in a solvent such as ethanol in the presence of ammonium formate, cyclohexadiene or hydrogen, from around ambient to the reflux temperature. In another example, -OH groups may be generated from the corresponding ester
- 30
- 35

[CO₂Alk⁵ or CO₂R⁵] or aldehyde [-CHO] by reduction, using for example a complex metal hydride such as lithium aluminium hydride or sodium borohydride in a solvent such as methanol.

- 5 In another example, alcohol -OH groups in the compounds may be converted to a corresponding -OR⁵ or -OR¹⁴ group by coupling with a reagent R⁵OH or R¹⁴OH in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran in the presence of a phosphine, e.g. triphenylphosphine and an activator such as diethyl-, diisopropyl-, or dimethylazodicarboxylate.

10

- Aminosulphonylamino [-NHSO₂NHR² or -NHSO₂NHAr¹] groups in the compounds may be obtained, in another example, by reaction of a corresponding amine [-NH₂] with a sulphamide R²NHSO₂NH₂ or Ar¹NHSO₂NH₂ in the presence of an organic base such as pyridine at an
15 elevated temperature, e.g. the reflux temperature.

- In another example compounds containing a -NHCSAr¹, -CSNHAr¹, -NHCSR² or -CSNHR² may be prepared by treating a corresponding compound containing a -NHCOAr¹, -CONHAr¹, -NHCOR² or -CONHR²
20 group with a thiation reagent, such as Lawesson's Reagent, in an anhydrous solvent, for example a cyclic ether such as tetrahydrofuran, at an elevated temperature such as the reflux temperature.

- In a further example amine (-NH₂) groups may be alkylated using a
25 reductive alkylation process employing an aldehyde and a borohydride, for example sodium triacetoxyborohydride or sodium cyanoborohydride, in a solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, a ketone such as acetone, or an alcohol, e.g. ethanol, where necessary in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid at around ambient
30 temperature.

- In a further example, amine [-NH₂] groups in compounds of formula (1) may be obtained by hydrolysis from a corresponding imide by reaction with hydrazine in a solvent such as an alcohol, e.g. ethanol at ambient
35 temperature.

In another example, a nitro [-NO₂] group may be reduced to an amine [-NH₂], for example by catalytic hydrogenation using for example hydrogen in the presence of a metal catalyst, for example palladium on a support such as carbon in a solvent such as an ether, e.g. tetrahydrofuran or an
 5 alcohol e.g. methanol, or by chemical reduction using for example a metal, e.g. tin or iron, in the presence of an acid such as hydrochloric acid.

Aromatic halogen substituents in the compounds may be subjected to halogen-metal exchange with a base, for example a lithium base such as
 10 n-butyl or t-butyl lithium, optionally at a low temperature, e.g. around -78°C, in a solvent such as tetrahydrofuran and then quenched with an electrophile to introduce a desired substituent. Thus, for example, a formyl group may be introduced by using dimethylformamide as the electrophile; a thiomethyl group may be introduced by using dimethyldisulphide as the
 15 electrophile.

In another example, sulphur atoms in the compounds, for example when present in a linker group L¹ or L² may be oxidised to the corresponding sulfoxide or sulphone using an oxidising agent such as a peroxy acid,
 20 e.g. 3-chloroperoxybenzoic acid, in an inert solvent such as a halogenated hydrocarbon, e.g. dichloromethane, at around ambient temperature.

In another example compounds of formula Ar¹X¹ (where X¹ is a halogen atom such as a chlorine, bromine or iodine atom) may be converted to
 25 such compounds as Ar¹CO₂R²⁰ (in which R²⁰ is an optionally substituted alkyl, aryl or heteroaryl group), Ar¹CHO, Ar¹CHCHR²⁰, Ar¹CCR²⁰, Ar¹N(R²⁰)H, Ar¹N(R²⁰)₂, for uses in the synthesis of for example compounds of formula Ar¹L²Ar²AlkN(R¹)H, using such well know and commonly used palladium mediated reaction conditions as are to be found
 30 in the general reference texts Encyclopedia of Reagents for Organic Synthesis, Editor-in Chief Paquette, L. A., John Wiley and Sons, 1995 and Comprehensive Organic Functional Group Transformations, Editors-in-Chief Katritzky, A. R. *et al*, Pergamon, 1995.

35 N-oxides of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared for example by oxidation of the corresponding nitrogen base using an oxidising agent such

as hydrogen peroxide in the presence of an acid such as acetic acid, at an elevated temperature, for example around 70°C to 80°C, or alternatively by reaction with a peracid such as peracetic acid in a solvent, e.g. dichloromethane, at ambient temperature.

5

Salts of compounds of formula (1) may be prepared by reaction of a compound of formula (1) with an appropriate base in a suitable solvent or mixture of solvents e.g. an organic solvent such as an ether e.g. diethylether, or an alcohol, e.g. ethanol using conventional procedures.

10

Where it is desired to obtain a particular enantiomer of a compound of formula (1) this may be produced from a corresponding mixture of enantiomers using any suitable conventional procedure for resolving enantiomers.

15

Thus for example diastereomeric derivatives, e.g. salts, may be produced by reaction of a mixture of enantiomers of formula (1) e.g. a racemate, and an appropriate chiral compound, e.g. a chiral base. The diastereomers may then be separated by any convenient means, for example by crystallisation and the desired enantiomer recovered, e.g. by treatment with an acid in the instance where the diastereomer is a salt.

20

In another resolution process a racemate of formula (1) may be separated using chiral High Performance Liquid Chromatography. Alternatively, if desired a particular enantiomer may be obtained by using an appropriate chiral intermediate in one of the processes described above.

25

Chromatography, recrystallisation and other conventional separation procedures may also be used with intermediates or final products where it is desired to obtain a particular geometric isomer of the invention.

30

The following Examples illustrate the invention. All temperatures are in °C. The following abbreviations are used:

NMM - N-methylmorpholine;

EtOAc - ethyl acetate;

35 MeOH - methanol;

BOC - butoxycarbonyl;

DCM - dichloromethane;

AcOH - acetic acid;

- DIPEA - diisopropylethylamine; EtOH - ethanol;
 Pyr - pyridine; Ar - aryl;
 DMSO - dimethylsulphoxide; iPr - isopropyl;
 Et₂O - diethylether; Me - methyl;
 5 THF - tetrahydrofuran, DMF - N,N-dimethylformamide;
 Fmoc - 9-fluorenylmethoxycarbonyl; TFA - trifluoroacetic acid;

All NMR's were obtained at 300MHz.

10 **INTERMEDIATE 1**

Methyl (S)-3-[4-((thiophen[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)phenyl]-2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propanoate

- A solution of methyl (S)-3-[4-(aminophenyl)-2-(t-butoxycarbonylamino)propanoate (1.01g, 3.6mmol), 4-chlorothiophen[2,3-d]pyrimidine (0.61g, 3.6mmol) and DIPEA (0.69ml, 4.0mmol) in ethoxyethanol (0.8ml) was heated to 120° under nitrogen for 5h, then cooled to room temperature. The reaction mixture was dissolved in EtOAc, washed with water, dried (MgSO₄) and then concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (silica; EtOAc/hexane, gradient elution 30 - 40%) to give the title compound (1.07g, 72%). δH (CDCl₃) 8.61 (1H, s), 7.59 (2H, d, J 8.4Hz), 7.35 (1H, d, J 6.0Hz), 7.14 (4H, m), 5.02 (1H, m), 4.58 (1H, m), 3.73 (3H, s), 3.10 (2H, m), 1.43 (9H, s). m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 429 (MH⁺).

EXAMPLE 1

25 **Methyl (S)-3-[4-((thiophen[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-yl)amino)phenyl]-2-[(isopropoxy-3,4-dioxocyclobut-1-enyl)amino]propanoate**

- A solution of Intermediate 1 (1.07g, 2.5mmol) was stirred with a EtOAc solution of HCl (2.6M, 10ml) for 1.5h. The mixture was diluted with EtOAc (75ml) and NaHCO₃ solution added. The organic layer was separated, washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The crude product was dissolved in EtOH and 3,4-diisopropoxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.49g, 2.5mmol) and 3,4-diisopropoxy-3-cyclobutene-1,2-dione (0.49g, 2.5mmol) and DIPEA (0.46g, 3.8mmol) added. The reaction was stirred for 16h then concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in EtOAc, washed with 10% citric acid, NaHCO₃ solution and brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography

(silica; DCM/MeOH 95:5) to give the title compound as a pale yellow solid (0.91g, 60%). δ_H (CDCl₃) 8.60 (1H, s), 7.62 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.38 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 7.24-7.13 (4H, m), 5.34 (1H, m), 3.82 (3H, s), 3.22 (2H, m), 1.41 (3H, d, \downarrow 6.1Hz), 1.39 (3H, d, \downarrow 6.1Hz); m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 467 (MH⁺).

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EXAMPLE 2

Ethyl-(S)-3-[4-(thiophen[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino)phenyl]-2-(2-diethylamino-3,4-dioxocyclobut-1-enylamino)propanoate

A solution of the compound of Example 1 (0.50g, 0.11mmol) in EtOH (8ml) was treated with diethylamine (0.22ml, 0.22mmol) and stirred at 45° for 16h. The reaction was concentrated *in vacuo*, the residue dissolved in EtOAc, washed with brine, dried (MgSO₄) and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂; DCM/MeOH 9:1) to give the title compound as a yellow foam (0.46g, 89%). δ_H (CDCl₃) 8.58 (1H, s), 7.64 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.42 (1H, s), 7.36 (1H, d, \downarrow 5.95Hz), 7.28 (2H, nr m), 7.15 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.51Hz), 5.38 (1H, br s), 4.24 (2H, dd, \downarrow 14.3, 7.17Hz), 3.62-3.35 (2H, m), 3.3-3.1 (2H, m), 1.30 (3H, t, \downarrow 7.18Hz), 1.26-1.20 (6H, m). m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 494 (MH⁺).

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EXAMPLE 3

(S)-3-[4-(Thiophen[2,3-d]pyrimidin-4-ylamino)phenyl]-2-(2-(diethylamino-3,4-dioxocyclobut-1-enylamino)propanoic acid

A solution of the compound of Example 2 (0.45g, 0.09mmol) in dioxan (2ml), MeOH (1ml) and water (2ml) was treated with LiOH.H₂O (58mg, 1.35mmol) and the reaction stirred for 5h, acidified with AcOH and concentrated *in vacuo*. The residue was purified by chromatography (SiO₂; DCM/MeOH/AcOH/H₂O 200/20/3/1) to give the title compound as a white solid (0.31g, 68%). δ_H (DMSO, 390K) 8.52 (1H, s), 7.82 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 7.77 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.5Hz), 7.65 (1H, d, \downarrow 6.0Hz), 7.33 (2H, d, \downarrow 8.7Hz), 5.22 (1H, br s), 3.67-3.57 (4H, m), 3.35 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.2, 5.1Hz), 3.18 (1H, dd, \downarrow 14.2, 9.1Hz), 1.22 (6H, t, \downarrow 7.1Hz); m/z (ES⁺, 70V) 466 (MH⁺).

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The following assays can be used to demonstrate the potency and selectivity of the compounds according to the invention. In each of these assays an IC₅₀ value was determined for each test compound and

represents the concentration of compound necessary to achieve 50% inhibition of cell adhesion where 100% = adhesion assessed in the absence of the test compound and 0% = absorbance in wells that did not receive cells.

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$\alpha_4\beta_1$ Integrin-dependent Jurkat cell adhesion to VCAM-Ig

96 well NUNC plates were coated with F(ab)₂ fragment goat anti-human IgG Fc γ -specific antibody [Jackson Immuno Research 109-006-098: 100 μ l at 2 μ g/ml in 0.1M NaHCO₃, pH 8.4], overnight at 4°. The plates were washed (3x) in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) and then blocked for 1h in PBS/1% BSA at room temperature on a rocking platform. After washing (3x in PBS) 9 ng/ml of purified 2d VCAM-Ig diluted in PBS/1% BSA was added and the plates left for 60 minutes at room temperature on a rocking platform. The plates were washed (3x in PBS) and the assay then performed at 37° for 30 min in a total volume of 200 μ l containing 2.5 x 10⁵ Jurkat cells in the presence or absence of titrated test compounds.

Each plate was washed (2x) with medium and the adherent cells were fixed with 100 μ l methanol for 10 minutes followed by another wash. 100 μ l 0.25% Rose Bengal (Sigma R4507) in PBS was added for 5 minutes at room temperature and the plates washed (3x) in PBS. 100 μ l 50% (v/v) ethanol in PBS was added and the plates left for 60min after which the absorbance (570nm) was measured.

$\alpha_4\beta_7$ Integrin-dependent JY cell adhesion to MAdCAM-Ig

This assay was performed in the same manner as the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ assay except that MAdCAM-Ig (150ng/ml) was used in place of 2d VCAM-Ig and a sub-line of the β -lympho blastoid cell-line JY was used in place of Jurkat cells. The IC₅₀ value for each test compound was determined as described in the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ integrin assay.

$\alpha_5\beta_1$ Integrin-dependent K562 cell adhesion to fibronectin

96 well tissue culture plates were coated with human plasma fibronectin (Sigma F0895) at 5 μ g/ml in phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for 2 hr at 37°C. The plates were washed (3x in PBS) and then blocked for 1h in 100 μ l PBS/1% BSA at room temperature on a rocking platform. The

blocked plates were washed (3x in PBS) and the assay then performed at 37°C in a total volume of 200µl containing 2.5×10^5 K562 cells, phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate at 10ng/ml, and in the presence or absence of titrated test compounds. Incubation time was 30 minutes. Each plate was fixed and stained as described in the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ assay above.

$\alpha_m\beta_2$ -dependent human polymorphonuclear neutrophils adhesion to plastic

96 well tissue culture plates were coated with RPMI 1640/10% FCS for 2h at 37°C. 2×10^5 freshly isolated human venous polymorphonuclear neutrophils (PMN) were added to the wells in a total volume of 200µl in the presence of 10ng/ml phorbol-12-myristate-13-acetate, and in the presence or absence of test compounds, and incubated for 20min at 37°C followed by 30min at room temperature. The plates were washed in medium and 100µl 0.1% (w/v) HMB (hexadecyl trimethyl ammonium bromide, Sigma H5882) in 0.05M potassium phosphate buffer, pH 6.0 added to each well. The plates were then left on a rocker at room temperature for 60 min. Endogenous peroxidase activity was then assessed using tetramethyl benzidine (TMB) as follows: PMN lysate samples mixed with 0.22% H_2O_2 (Sigma) and 50µg/ml TMB (Boehringer Mannheim) in 0.1M sodium acetate/citrate buffer, pH 6.0 and absorbance measured at 630nm.

α_{IIb}/β_3 -dependent human platelet aggregation

Human platelet aggregation was assessed using impedance aggregation on the Chronolog Whole Blood Lumiaggregometer. Human platelet-rich plasma (PRP) was obtained by spinning fresh human venous blood anticoagulated with 0.38% (v/v) tri-sodium citrate at 220xg for 10 min and diluted to a cell density of 6×10^8 /ml in autologous plasma. Cuvettes contained equal volumes of PRP and filtered Tyrode's buffer (g/liter: NaCl 8.0; $MgCl_2 \cdot H_2O$ 0.427; $CaCl_2$ 0.2; KCl 0.2; D-glucose 1.0; $NaHCO_3$ 1.0; $NaHPO_4 \cdot 2H_2O$ 0.065). Aggregation was monitored following addition of 2.5µM ADP (Sigma) in the presence or absence of inhibitors.

In the above assays the preferred compounds of the invention in which R^1 is an α_4 integrin binding group, such as the compounds of the Examples generally have IC_{50} values in the $\alpha_4\beta_1$ and $\alpha_4\beta_7$ assays of 1 µM and

below. In the other assays featuring α integrins of other subgroups the same compounds had IC_{50} values of $50\mu M$ and above thus demonstrating the potency and selectivity of their action against α_4 integrins.

- 5 The advantageous clearance properties of compounds according to the invention may be demonstrated as follows:

Hepatic clearance, whether metabolic or biliary, can make a substantial contribution to the total plasma clearance of a drug. The total plasma
10 clearance is a principal parameter of the pharmacokinetic properties of a medicine. It has a direct impact on the dose required to achieve effective plasma concentrations and has a major impact on the elimination half-life and therefore the dose-interval. Furthermore, high hepatic clearance is an indicator of high first-pass hepatic clearance after oral administration and
15 therefore low oral bioavailability.

Many peptidic and non-peptidic carboxylic acids of therapeutic interest are subject to high hepatic clearance from plasma. Except for drugs which function in the liver, hepatic uptake from blood or plasma is undesirable
20 because it leads to high hepatic clearance if the compound is excreted in bile or metabolised, or if the substance is not cleared from the liver, it may accumulate in the liver and interfere with the normal function of the liver.

The total plasma clearance of a compound according to the invention can
25 be determined as follows:

a small dose of the compound in solution is injected into a vein of a test animal. Blood samples are withdrawn from a blood vessel of the animal at several times after the injection, and the concentration of compound in the bleed or plasma is measured using a suitable assay. The area under the
30 curve (AUC_{iv}) is calculated by non-compartmental methods (for example, the trapezium method) or by pharmacokinetic modelling. The total plasma clearance (CL_p) is calculated by dividing the *intravenous* dose (D_{iv}) by the AUC_{iv} for the blood plasma concentration - time course of a drug administered by the *intravenous* route: $CL_p = D_{iv} \div AUC_{iv}$

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- When tested in this manner, compounds according to the invention are not rapidly or extensively extracted by the liver and have low total plasma clearance where low is defined as less than 10 ml/min/kg in the laboratory rat (Sprague Dawley CD). This compares favourably with functionally equivalent integrin binding compounds in which the squaric acid framework of compounds of formula (1) is not present.
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